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gold went out as the new Treasury notes were pumped into the circulation at the rate of \$4,500,000 per month. The Treasury notes issued uncles the Sherman law up to June 30, 1893, were \$147,190,227; the net gold exports from the United States from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1893, were .\$156,132,423; and the reduction of the aggregate gold in the Treasury during the same period \$133,156,991. Other causes than the mere addition of the notes to the circulating medium doubtless contributed to the expulsion of gold, but the coincidence of these three items,—the loss of .gold by the Treasury, its export from the United States, and the issues of notes,—is at least striking.

From the moment that the Sherman law was enacted, the Treasury of the United States was under the necessity of constant expedients to keep its gold and replenish it when it was lost. The government availed itself of every opportunity to obtain gold in exchanges when there was a demand for small notes by offering greater conveniences to those who tendered gold in exchange for paper than to those who tendered other forms of currency. Appeals to the generosity and patriotism of the national banks, which still held a considerable reserve of gold, were frequently made during the autumn of 1892 and the early months of 1893. New appeals of this sort were made under the administration of President Cleveland and the gold reserve was increased from \$90,722,-958 on June 10, 1893, to \$97>286,677 on July zotli, by the efforts of a banking combination in New York, and by leading bankers of Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

These devices were unavailing permanently arrest the combined effects of the infusion of paper into the currency and the period of speculation and large imports of foreign merchandise which had set in. Funds were raised for working alleged tin-mines in South Dakota; vast tracts of land were purchased in Florida to be unloaded as sugar upon foreign investors under the guarantee of the government bounty upon sugar; and new towns sprang up all over the South, dowered in the imagination of their projectors